

NYE FINDS A STRANGER.

He Takes a Few Extracts from His Hasty Diary-How the Busy Metropoils Strikes Him—The Latest Fashions Noted—The Pilgrim Takes a Glimpse of Castle Gar-den and Has an Interview with Buñaio Bill—Red Shirt and His Impressions of



from a diary of un evident stranger in New York contain brief allusions to several live topics, and rangement with the

New Your, May 10.-I arrived here yesterday, and paid more to get from Forty second street to the hotel than I did to ge from Chicago to Forty-second street. Afterwards I found that I could have rode on the horse-cars for five cents. I now realize why it is that railroads go into the hands of receivers while hackmen nmass enormous sums of money. These men carn big pay during the day by driving around over an intrickst root with gratiemen from a distance, and then at night they be bully varid at time.

New Yorkers up and down the bully varid at "Buffelo Bill and the Prince of Wales "Buffelo Bill and the Prince of Wales" tance, and then at night they hard disso say, has got up a new skeme by which he can strach what he calls a run bler to a back or cab which has a tired man in it. He can then hitch his borse and go on a prolonged debotch himself while his salary is still going on. And yet there are men here who look down on those that

"I am located here with a sightly room, handy to the ratiroad. I was just arrang-ing my tollet this afternoon as the train



THE BUSY MAN.

went by, full of people who seemed to be pleased about something. Four trains went by before I get time to pull down the bind. and then I found that it would not pull down. Folias that ride on these elevator trains tell me that they see many strange It is a panarammer of home which is filled with humorsome and sad hings. In hot weather a big family fights tiefold fever sad makes eigars in the same room, and there min't clothes enough in the whole outfit to wad a gun. Such is life in the large towns. They also get so that they don't care for the folks that ride by and look in their windows. They get used to dressing and undressing before large audiences, and finally they get so that even a full-dress ball would not shock them. For myself, 1 must say that when 525,000 people in twentyfour hours have a chance to see me make my toilet it makes me shudder.

"May II.—This is a busy mart of trade and general vortex of trafficit. It makes my head buzz all the time. Every man in ew York is just in the act of catching a train, or a car, or a ferry-boat, and he acts didn't look for another one again till fall. Just as quick as you begin to act like you had time to reach the place you are going to you are looked upon with suspicion and told to move on, or asked to buy a draft of some one. So a good deal of this haste is put on, I think

I saw a man pash over several old pecple and walk on some children this morning he was in such a hurry to catch a train down town, and I thought he had a represse for some man that was to be executed at When I got down town by the post-office I found him reading the bulletins in front of the newspaper offices.

"Another man most killed me in his mad rush to get aboard a north-bound train. He got off at Eighteenth street, and two hours erwards I found him still in a crowd of five hundred people, watching two rats tied together by the tails and throwed across a telegraft wire. So I have about decided that when you see a man in a big rush here, other folks get off, he is on his way to some kag of beer, or mebe to see a sparrow fight somewhere. It is just the same here that it is in other towns I've been in; the man with his sleeves rolled clear up above vaxination mark is generally the man that is really the most suddentery.

"Spring clothes are beginning to appear in the streets, containing all kinds of peowhiskers of the pale man and the female bullfrog sits astride her lowly nest, I see ew clothes making their appearance everywhere. Men are still piecing out their pan nloons, in some cases with buff over-guiters, but the dog is less in demand as an article of apparel than he was last year. Summer the middle of the day, heavier canes being reserved for the cool and changeable air of twilight. Dogs are much larger than last year and are kept at home more, where they may run their cold and cheerless rles up the sheeves of visitors and then sneeze in hourse meents. The surprised or apey door hair and monse nest or jute

May 12 .- There are four hundred people here who move in good society. The other 1,999,600 have to squirm along through life the best they can. I shan't be here long enough this time to get into society, but if was to be here all summer I wouldn't mind taking a hack at it and mingling in the



ciety and tends to it as he ought to here It is a round of gavity and gives one

To-day I visited Castle Garden, where 2,000 immigrants are coming in per day. They come out into the bright giarc of the sunlight in the Battery, look wildly around, and if you say any thing to them their reply is invariably: 'Two dollars a day.' have thin elethes in a tin box with a handle on its top and an appetite which threatens the very foundation of our whole social sys-They tell me there is a lighter importation of Mormons this year than ever be fore. Some say it is because Mormonism is in the wane and others that it is because its hurch is waiting for the pest-houses and pauper-conservatories of Europe to catch

May 20.-Buffalo Bill arrived here toflav, and I went over to see his troop when it got off of the boat in Tompkinsville. He looks well, though rather refined. His bair to still found, and I was shall to see that be

wore a checkered fore-and-aft hat home with

on. "Buffalo Bill has boarded at Balmoral for weeks at a time, they tell me, and used to also sit on the throne and read the morning paper before her Majesty was up.
"The animals of the show seem to be

real tickled to get home, especially the Indians. Red Shirt said to me in substance that too much moisture prevailed in Engiand to suit him, and that chewing-tobacco was almost unknown there. He also said that he had no use for a country that was run by a squaw. He claims that it costs more to live in England than it does in the West. Society demands more of a man "In the matter of clothes alone he is out

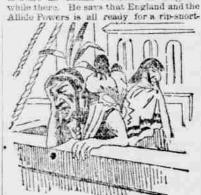
\$7 for a new blanket and £1 for a large red comforter which he wore when he was pre-sented to the Queen. Red Shirt says we have little idea along the banks of the Rose bud, the upper Missouri and the Stinking Water what slaves the English people are to Social Ettiket. Sometimes they are five hours eating what he could eat in ten

I had quite a long talk with Red Shirt about the voyage. He was indisposed part of the way. He was not real sick, but missed several meals, I understood him to say. I asked him why he didn't advertise for them, but he could not understand me. An ladian can not appreciate humor, especially after he has been in England for a long

were very intimate, and they say that Wales is very lonely since William has come away. He will soon come to this country, so Red Shirt states, and camp out at Enrasting for several weeks, where he can be near to B. Bill and hear the wild buffalo paw the ground and heller. The Queen will have to stay at home and reign this summer, though she does so reluctantly. She leads a busy life reigning over the British Isles, bessing Europe, umpiring In dis, and writing for a syndicate. She told Red Shirt that a good many people envied her lot who coaldn't pay taxes on it if they had it.

Red Shirt says that he likes the dramatic profession better than living at the agency and rubbing mutton tallow on his childrains every spring. He was never bothered with stage fright but once, and that was when he tried to play first passenger in the Black Hills stage coach at a matinee. He says they have tried a good many ameteor Indians in their troop, but few had the proper conception of the part as they was to play. In the massacre most Indians are too apt to overplay the part. They allow their enthusiasm and reclism to carry them too fur, he says. Of course, that isn't his language, but it's what he

to start an Indian outbreak in England while there. He says that England and the



ing good war. They have got lots of arms and soldiers and ammunition. All they want is somebody to start the war. He was offered good wages to go on the road and work up a feeling, but he is attached to his profession and states that he has given up carnage, and will henceforth work for the elevation of the drammy.

"He says that all he asks for is a chance to act out. Life can give him nothing sweeter than the applause of the people and good press notices, which he can paste in his scrap book. With a few intimate monarchs and plenty of rich, wholesome food he is willing that the war-path should become overgrown, though he dislikes to see overgrown war path more than any thing

"Red Shirt has not been spoiled by adume right off. I asked him why he did not write me wille abroad. He said that he found after ae got there that at all the hotels people have to pay for paper, pens, ink, envelopes and et setera extra. fact he could not write any way, had much

"He will ride a buckskin palfrey this summer and whoop in a shrill manner as usual. He says that a very beautiful pale-face woman in England fell in love with him and wept when he came away. She saw him nd from that moment his image was ever in her heart. He says that if he had not been on his guard his dramatic future might have been clouded by a scandal. An actor can not be too careful, he thinks. Red Shirt wears on his necklace two artificial front teeth given him by prominent for eigners who tried to ride in the Black Hill coach; also one of the ear tabs from a B that

gentleman as ever sat in his sock feet and saw himself getting gradually baldheaded

while waiting for his mother's shoes." While I do not agree entirely with the author of the above sentiments nor with all of the remarks made by Red Shirt, there is food for thought in some of the statements made, and I herewith turn them over to the thinking minds of America. People using other kinds of minds, of course, will find little to interest them. The thinking minds, will be rarely disappointed in any thing recommended by me.-Bill Nye, in New York

A Dull Wife.

Husband-Maria, do you know why I am like a phoenix when I get up from the din-

Wife-No, but I know why you are a fool. Because you were born one. Husband-That's not the right answer. When I get up from the table I'm like a phoenix, because I rise from the hashes.

"Yes, I see an idiot."-The Mocking Bird. A Mean Thing to Say.

Wife-I hope you will not feel lonesome Husband-Going to take the parrot with

Wife-Why, no. Husband-Then Γli not miss you at all.-Mocking Bird.

He Left All ne nad to Leave. She was expecting a package from her adorer, and when she came home in the evening she called up the servant. "Mary," she inquired, "has aty one

"Yes, ma'am; a man," replied Mary. "Did he leave any thing?"
"Yes, ma'am; he left his name." - Wash-

Struck a Streak of Luck. First Cabby-How's business wid yez, Second Cabby-Shure an' its foine. Oive

had big luck for the pasht wake. First Cabby-Phat d'yez call big luck, ound Cabby-Divil a bit (solemnly)-Dennis, cive me firsht ould leddy to run over fer sivin days!-Life,

She Wanted to Know. Mrs. Phelim-I understand your father is writing an autobiography, Jane. Mrs. Laffin-Yes; it's going to be a very

steresting book. You musta't make it pub-Mrs. Phelim-Certainly not, Jane: but de

you know I'm perfectly crazy to know whose autobiography it is .- Judge,

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

World's Freight, and How It Is died-The Wonderful Growth of a Business That Started with a Hand Sachel, and Now Has Its Own Special Fast Train—The Founder of the Espress Business in America.



ROM the time when William F. Harnden William F. Harnden inaugurated the express business in America and carried all his messages and parcels between Boston and New York in a hand sachel in the fall of 1839, this same business has been stimulated by rivalry until to-day the whole country is

rivalry until to-day the whole country is interally lined with express companies. From the hand sachel the business soon grew into such proportions that an Iron safe was demanded to meet the increase, and later on an entire car was brought service, and then a half dozen cars, and today the express companies run special trains exclusively for their business, and their messongers traverse the earth by sea

The principal express companies in the United States are the American, Adams, United States, National, Southern and Weils-Fargo. The growth of these great concerns reads like a romance. The magnitude of their business seems marvelous. To show their work and how it is done can not but prove interesting, and in order to bring the subject before the mind of the readers, a chapter from the history of the American Express Company is herein set forth, because it deals with the great West, old and new, and will answer for the history of all the great express companies of mod-

The American Express Company was founded by Henry Weils in 1841, and the service was put in operation between Al-bany and Buffalo. In 1842 his parcels were carried in a carpet bag and in 1843 one large trunk was sufficient to hold all his freight. In 1800 its capital stock was one million dollars. In 1881 it was eighteen million and millions have been added since. Then the American entered Chicago in 1834 to throw out its influence all over the Northwest. James C. Fargo had charge of this part of the work. There were but ninety thousand inhabitants of Chicago at that time in place of nearly a million of to-day.

Instead of two or three foundries there are hundreds of manufacturing establishments and hundreds of millions of dollars

are required to op-erate them. The great deal of unremunerative territory, and that has been its lot in the past, but the growth of the Western country proved the sagactiy of the company managers, and a service that had little to give encouragement from a money point of view the start has turned out immensely profit-

able in the end. Chi- BENEY C. FARGO. cago new ranks as one of the best paying ints of the company, being next to New

The American occupies a handsome edifice on Monroe street, between Dearborn and State streets, which it built for its main offices along in the seventies. The building has a large stone front, and is 91 feet front by 150 feet deep. If one steps into the cov-ered freight yard in the rear a remarkably busy scene meets his view. Wagons are coming and going and others are backing up to a large platform shaped like three sides of a hollow square. There is a rapid loading and unloading of

freight. This latter is handled in a lively manner, calculated to make the spectator shudder. Every box, package, etc., is way-billed there, first being weighed, after which the proper amount to charge for its transportation is fixed. It is a sight to see the scrippers and billing-clerks who work libre so many automatic machines with steam-power arms. It would, perhaps, be well to show where these horses and wagons come from, and tell something about the men who drive them. For this purpose a glance at the stables of the American Company on Fourth avenue, be Buren and Harrison streets, will be necessary. The building is two hundred feet front, e hundred feet deep, has a French pressfive stories in height. Two hundred and sixty-six horses are in this stable. They are all fine animals, selected expressly for business by the superintendent of the

stables, Colonel D. C. Leach. The horses are one-quarter Norman, purchased in Chicago as they come in from the surrounding country. They are light on their feet, of good speed and, at the same time, possessed of good drawing qualities. Their treatment is admirable and the drivers are not allowed to carry whips. A driver found mistreating one of these animals is discharged forthwith. The general run of horses will average seven years, service, although some of them are good for eighteen years, and there is one wned by the company that has hauled one of its wagons for twenty-four years. He is still hitched up daily to one of the money wagons and is remarkably fat and sleek, looking apparently able to travel a few

more years in the same way. When the Nicholson, or wood pavement, was in vogue in Chicago, the horses were servicable for a greater number of years than they are at present since the stone pavements have been put down. Now, they give out in their feet after seven or eight years service, and, when this is the case, they are sold to parties who require them

for light work.

They are fed three times a day on cats principally, and soft food is given twice a week. About fifty tens of hay are consumed every month. The shoeing is done by contract, the blacksmith furnishing the nails and doing the work, but the horse-shoes are made for the company and are known as the Berden shoe. These shoes are sent out from the supply department, and every horse in the company's service, no matter where, is fitted with them. Some of the horses work ten hours continuously, going out at 1:30 in the morning and comsaig in at 10:30 in the forencen. make trips between six in the morning and 1 o'clock noon, going out again for a few hours in the afternoon. Part of the horses are kept in the basement, and part in the third story. Those in the latter place ascend and descend by means of covered with tan, and they can find their stalls without the assistance of the hostlers. The cleanliness and ventilation of this stable is something commendable. It is free from all odor, as the horses are

Budd Doble, the horseman, says it is the finest ventilated and healthiest one he ever saw. When a horse gets sick or off his feed he is at once put in "the hospital"roomy box stalls-where he rests till serviccable again. The floors of the stable are laid with asphalt, and a roof runs along the top of the double line of stalls on each floor to keep off a draught from the windows. There are twenty hostlers and the stable is

never closed, night or day. Watchmen are horses while other watchmen are cleaning harnesses and washing wagons. The stalls in the upper story are made of polished oak and iron. The sleeping rooms for grooms are in the story above, and there are storage rooms for grain and hay, and also storage rooms for unclaimed freight, in the

other steries of the building. .
There is a harness shop in the building where men are engaged constantly on repairs. The harnesses are made for the company in New York and sent out to the cierks and way-billers have no sinecure,

ng, 55 of which are double, requiring from two to four horses each. Two men are required on each double team, a driver and a described as "the whole company on wheels, elper. There are 220 men in all and 20 boys required to go with the wagons; the

boys helping on the package wagens and money wagens, of which there are eight of the latter in service in Chicago. The American's system of numbering their wagons is a peculiar one. The single wagons are distinguished from the double ones by an O being placed before the regu-lar number, thus, O 70%. In the territory west of Buffalo the company has in service 857 horses and 718 wagons, about the same number east thereof. Many superintendents of the company began as drivers and went from that on up to messengers, then went from that on up to me to route agents and finally to superin-tendencies. Drivers are responsible for all fraight they receipt for. The delivery freight they receipt for. The delivery driver has a book in which the items to be

The drivers are paid from \$50 to \$75 a month, and helpers from 125 to 839. The light ornamental money wagon for the de-livery of small and valuable parcels is never an open one, but has a high tail-board, and both in front and rear is well protected from sneak thieves.

delivered are entered and receipted for by

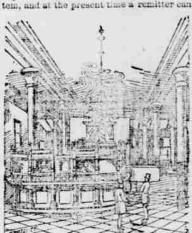
At Chicago the American has service, in and out, upon nearly every passenger train. This requires the services of 144 messengers, or agents, and they have charge of freight on such trains equivalent to one train every ten minutes. In the fall of 1882 the officials of the company becames con-vinced that, with the rapidly increasing traffic, the ordinary passenger train facili-ties afforded between Chango and the East were fast becoming insdequate. In the spring of 186 the company arranged for a special fast express train both ways daily tween Chicago, New York and Boston on passenger train schedule.

This train is made up exclusively of express cars, no passengers being carried, and is being run at the present time and accommodates through traffic from New York, Boston and other Eastern cities to Chicago and the West, all local passenger

trains being occupied for local business. In 1882 the American inaugurated the sale of express money orders capable of being drawn to any amount, from one cent upwards. They are payable at any of the six thousand offices of the company, as well as at offices of other express companies, while post-office orders are payable only at spe-

cific money-order-paying offices.

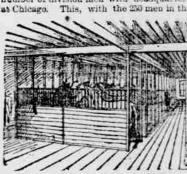
At the end of three years this method of remittances has been so popular that other spanies adopted the same sys-



INTERIOR VIEW OF COMPANI'S MAIN OFFICE,

buy express money orders at any office of the American, United States, Wells, Fargo & Co. and Northern Pacific Express Companies. By the use of these money orders a party in San Francisco can remit \$50 to any point reached by the above companies for the small sum of twenty cents. Within a year their use has been extended to foreign points, and they can now be drawn payable at all larger points in England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Norway, Denmark, Austria, Hangary, Germany, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Italy and Russia.

The method of handling business arriving at Chicago is well worth stating. As the train pulls into the depot a force of men stand ready to jump into the express car and take charge of all freight brought in by messen. A Notable Newspaper Man-The Field He as fast as sorted, the city delivery from the transfer, and each team starts on its route to deliver the goods in their respective charge. Each wagon requires a driver and conductor. A special wagon is also in read iness to transfer the messenger and light freight to the main office of the company, from which point it is distributed to the various routes diverging from Chicago or delivered by a special service if consigned to Chicago. At the present time the c has 200 men upon their pay-roll employed in the Chicago office alone, exclusive of a large number of division men with headquarters at Chicago. This, with the 250 men in the

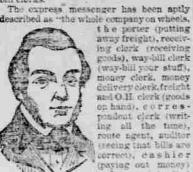


vagon service with the division and office men, swells the number to upwards of 700 men now on the pay-roll at Chicago. To give an idea of the magnitude of the business the company employs in their en-tire sytem upwards of 16,000 men in all capacities. The company will handle on an average 50,000 pieces of freight daily.

There are thirty-six railroads with termial facilities here and the American Express Company has service on fifteen of the lines and is on attendance at six freight depots. The character of the freight will run from a small parcel up to a threshing machine or from a Corliss engine to a watch spring. The company has handled lions and bears, Zulu giants, and, not many years since, it carried a man secreted in a box. He had expressed himself, but his object was to murder the messenger. His scheme was frustrated and he is now "doing time" in the penitentiary. In the claim department about five hundred letters making inquiries concerning freight are received daily. Six men are kept busy in this department tracing lost freight and responding to the inquiries of agents. There is a department for "on hand goods"-freight which is uncalled for. Generally it comes from the depot with the address gone. In such cases the consigne is notified by postal card. In the out-freight department there are thirteen bill-makers.

The freight taken from the pick-up wagons is put on to the scales and weighed. The amount is called out to the bill-makers The transfer wagons haul it to the different depots, and it is then taken in charge by the messengers. All small parcels of seven pounds or less, are put in a trunk which is iron-bound. Fifteen iron trunks are shipped to New York daily. The packages in the same are consigned to interior towns outside of New York, and the messengers look after their proper distribu-tion. There are a goodly number of officials at the Chicago office, and an innumerable number of cierks. The receipting cierks see to it that every package offered is se-unrely inclosed and legibly marked. He must be familiar with the names of the railroads used by his company, and he must learn to cultivate patience and civility, even to the rude or stupid. The tally, or scrip

There are 147 wagons kept in the build- bills were made out in eight hours by five bill clerks.



william F. Harnden, founder of the busi-william F. Harnden, founder of the business. At a lovely place, four talles from Boston, a veritable city of the dead, a costly and imposing monument stands. It is about sixteen feet high and three feet square, with a finely-curved, ornamental draped urn, a graceful dome or cap-stone is a marble one, and on one of its four sides in raised, block letters one can read:

WILLIAM PREDERICK HARNDEN. FOUNDER OF THE EXPRESS BUSINESS IN AMERICA. Died on the 14th day of January, 1845.

"Because the King's business required hoste."
L. Sanyat, Xi:8. blem sign Boant of watchfulness and fidel-

ity—a builder. Another side of the cabe bears this inscription: "Erected by the ex-press or appanies of the United States in the year A. D. 1855."

As one tooks over the field and comprehends the growth of the express companies, especially that of the American in Chicago during a period covering a little over a quar-ter of a century, he can but realize that the present is a day of great things. E. F. Pich.

A tall, distinguished looking individual has been seen for several weeks about the hotels in Washington who seemed to have a good many acquaintances among pomen. This grizzled, bony, sharp-eyed man is catitled to a while acquaintag he is George W. Johan, who has b politics since 18th. He is now Surveyor General of New Mexico, where Pression ability to look after the complex questions



involved in the numerous old Mexican grants. Mr. Julian has long been an authorsty on public land questions. He was one of Horace Greeley's lieutements in the earliest legislation for homateudors. For eight years he was chairman of the House

Committee on Public Lands. He has always been a champlen of the people in final matters. The woman suf-fragists think likely of Mr. Julian, for by a constitutional amendment in the est. He was a convent to female suffrage as far back as 1847. His that office was a scat in the Indiana Legislature in 1815. Soiler to 1562 he was a combidate

MR. C. P. HUNT.

There is a division of labor in newspaper circles in Washington that would strike the uninitiated as queer. No one of the on-hundred and fifty correspondents repre-senting newspapers in all parts of the United States can cover the entire field on trusted to him. There are a dozen depart ments where news effecting his balliwich mny occur any day, and, nesides this, Congress is forever granding out a grist of every day give shelter to politicians w dip into the capital on secret and myster ous errands. to be looked after by the correspondent most carefully.

The result is that there is a careful and

systematic division of labor. Four or five correspondents look after each other's work One of the best-known news-gathered Washington is Mr. Charles P. Hunt. He is the assistant of some of the most to journalists in the country. Krederick Per-ry Powers, of the Chicago Times; Ambrose



Lyman, of the New York Sun; William Eleroy Curtis, of the Chicago Nove; Baron Leckendorf, of the New York Tribune, and Henry Benjamin Franklin McFarland, the Boston Herald, regard Mr. Hunt as one of their most faithful and laborious coadjaors. In short, Mr. Hunt is the friend an assistant of all the leading newspaper cor respondents at the capital.

He has a most systematic and rigorous method of collecting items in all the depart-ments, and he picks up hundreds of little things every day that his associates are eager to get. Mr. Hunt is a Marylander by birth and his now twenty-four years old He had the misfortune a few years ago to fall while skating and suffered an injur that necessitates the use of crutches he gets about with surprising activity, an his handsome face is seen in forty differen Government offices regularly every day The lady clerks are especially es even with Hunt, and whenever they copy as portant document they slip manifold int

He began newspaper work in an humbi sublecon, under the painty administration of days, used to ride on the boarse and bris.

"Corpey." Mr. Hunt does not roll up ten thousand a year like George Alfred Town-send, nor has he silk-side whiskers like Mose Handy, but he can afford a bonten-niere every day in the round year. A. L.

A Distinguished Planist. The Cleveland Leader has the following item concerning a celebrated German

Xavier Scharwenka, whose grand Klavier Quartet (op. 37 in F) was given a reading at Mr. J. H. Beck's last chamber concert. will soon come to this country to reside. Cincinnati will be the scene of his labors, as-be will take the musical directorship of the College of Music in that city. This will be the first time this great composer and plantst has ever been in this country, though his works, methods and talents are well known to American musicians. He occupies at present the honorable position of "Hof," planist to the German Court, and besides being the eminent composer be is acknowledged to be, he is looked upon as one of the best living planists. About the year 1880 Scharwenka founded a conservatory of music in Berlin which is now considered the finest in Northern Germany, Many of the hest American planists have gone to Germany to study under him, and at least two rising Cleveland musicians, Mr. William G. Smith, the composer and planist, and Miss Egts, the young indy who recently appeared in concert here—have been numbered among his pupils. Those attending the Music-Teachers' National Association, which meets in Chicago during the first week in July, will have an oppotunity of hearing Scharwenka, and one of his finest compositions, as he will then play his first concerto in B miner supported by

The Recent Trial of Mr. Blunt. The trial of Mr. Wiifrid Blunt at Dublin is the second which he has undergone with-in three months in his labors in behalf of Irish freedom. His offense on both occa-sions has been that he persisted in speech-making in spite of Mr. Balfour's preciama-Irishman forty-two years old, who was edu trial the magistrates were a Limerick greeer and a broken down race-course camester. These two men were set to try one of the greatest points of constitutional law that has arisen in Great Britain in this century. They did not attempt to prove that Mr. Blunt was inciting to a breach of the peace, or causing any public disturbames, but simply admitted proof that he was Blunt not appealed his case he would have begon that one conditions. Limber Jim, and gone to just had his soft silky brown board strikes out six times with a Pointing Jake is in and have cut off, sonned a striped costume and been set at picking oakum during his waking hours and spend his nights rolled up on a blanket and a bare plank bed. And this simply because he attempted to make a moderate, reasonable, conservative, political

Was it Volumba?

"Why ware act terschool terday!"
"Data that orgo, Toolinerday terfooler-vay exchant. Beneralshint." Timeseat Warjergol Overter Fick'ril-

Naw OleBrown'smil-pon'." "I'd spicker fididn't. I haufed'emout's

ast'ayercord countam. Gotallercooling. dertakem ome "Youghout! Watcher givin us! Betcherhoots I tooknothin' ome butmerelf wi therest o'the schoolkids. Butterseldmerfish

frading forerwent. Lemmegowithyer sumday!'s

"Affirste l'illimercherhereastenerclock." They part - Thi-Bibs WHAT THEY WEAR.

The full underped tack is seen on many new gowns from the best houses.

TRed and its cousin german, terra cotta, are ich liked for long senside wraps. Muif and boss of flowers and lace are to among the summer coquetries of costume. In drawery irregularity is the word, and

the more individual the arrangement the

The accordion pleated skirt that opens or buts with each step of the wearer is much liked for the new mobair stuffs.

the front and around the neck with a knife plenting of silk of the same color.

worn with lace skirts for the house. Many long loops of ribbon falling from the throat and caught in at the waist are

Rouge Sanglier, otherwise "night blood." new vivid red, is often combined with the blue gray "wood smoke" brought out this

Heaven be proised! The effort of certain If conditioned designers to have street gowns made a bare dragging length is coldly un-Word comes from Paris that satin is again

ery young brides. A calls of white translucent ensemal with lden beart and a diamond dewdrop, is the like. ewest flower brooch, as well as far and away

he handsomest of the season.

n high favor, especially for dinner and even

nore, drapery being obtained by tacking the resulths of the gown to the foundation quite at taste, caprice or convenience. Striped plush is threatened for next winr's cloaks, but we still indulge a lively hope

Overskirts are not out in set fashion any

that these in authority will experience a hange of heart before that time. A waist and drapery of the best camel's noire or corded allk makes a combination

wn as serviceable as it is stylish. A knowing one says that to make the close skeve worn with the empire gown, the proper "wrinkle" is to use a stocking for linand cut the outside some six inches

The blouse hodice, now so much to the fore, s not much but a yoke with a full ruffle wwwd upon it, the ruffle long enough to come ix inches below the belt in front, four on the tips and five behind.

Jackstu of white cloth or serge, plain raided with silk or gold, will be worn as the eason selvances, but must be made of the est cloth and well cut, or they are dowdy and common looking beyond expression.

Big aprone of spotted cream mail, lace deal and finished with a such of ponges or re are worn at breakfast or tea time by ashionable young women, and are simply no fetching for anything .- New York Com-

FASHIONS FOR MEN.

Ribbed cushmers underwear will be the popular and sensible" later along. It is again admissible to knot a Windson through a finger ring or special brooch for that purpose.

There are more costom shirtmakers and es call for custom shirts in this country. than ever before. Blik embroidered cotton perkawar will be

eller this summer than most people think it present writing. A hint is given by some fashion makers has high out vests will be as prevalent again

nt winter as two years ago. The fancy finned shirt, cut like the lines free article, with bosom and cuffs, is growin farne as the most comfortable garment of its kind ever not on the market

LIGHT AND AIRY

Many Excuses, but One Reason "In court," said the card on the inweet's door;
"Back in ten minutes," on many more.
"Gone to the hospital" on the doctor's slate: On another, "Sit down and wait."
"Gone to the name," on the meany's sign,
"Arbitration," that young clerk of mine;
"Back soon," on the broker's book; "Consecting reuts," on any agent's book
They were all too busy, a matter quite new.
Very sorry was 1-1 had nothing to do.
Then I hied me hence to the baseauli ground,
And every man on the grand stand found.

A Last Resert. Eastern Landlord-Yes, madam, that house is for rent. Sit down.
Desperate Applicant—Thank you. I have never been so nearly dead in my life. I believe I have walked fifty miles today trying

to get a bouse. How much is the rent! 'Only-by the way, mediam, have any "Um-er-n-a"

You seem to heritate about it?" "Well, the fact is I have children but I nfend to hill them to night "-Omaha World.

A View of Things Inside.

"Tommy," said the old gentleman, sternly, "I understand that you were banging about the Polo grounds this afternoon, instead of being at senuol. I won't have you wasting you see or hear preking through a knot hole "I could see you, pa." responded Tommy,

"settin' on the gran' stand, an' shouting Good boy, Danny" "-Tid ikits. Denver Chang.

There was a young fellow from Boston Whose right long, also was a list un,

There was a youing festow named Stall Who came here with no hours at all.
He now plays the from one

And is generally anown As a tooter exceeding y tall. -- Donner Name

"I have no reason to doubt your sincere's Mr. Hankinson," said the young lady with that amateur game at the park lest Saturday, and my feelings towards you have undergone a change. A young man that can't steel a beg on that one cool durier, Lamber Jun, and the box, is no good I can sorry. Mr Hank-meen, but I can't sign you as a busined."-

Our friend Mr Stanley Jewett, who now lives at Lamanda Park, gave his Chinaman a holiday last week, and the Mongol was to lieve returned at 6 o'clock. About that hour Mr. Jowett received the following telegram, which we give internity

"Mr. Stanley Jewett, Lamanda Park: No sintchee clain. Come home Seven which Passadem Union.

> Hard on the Weather Prophet. This is the senson that I kees,
> No rain our show our gole;
> With stating so set of fine above,
> While weather prophets wall.
> Nobress a State Journal.

The Human ' outh Hound. Inexperienced flur: or I'm alraid you'll be caught this time, Toin.

Experienced Burglar—What do you mean! Why, you remember your last work,

Well, they've put four detectives on your "Then I'm safe. What in thunder did you

want to give use a sours for f-Nebruska State Journal.

He forming the master—Ah, Miss Chestals, I was weading this mawning that a man in Pattern gowns already braided are won-terfully cheap—and more wonderfully pretty

Dweeden, Sazony, and invented a taing faw turning music leaves, don't you know She-Ah, indeed: I wonder if it will be any improvement on the things we have to turn them now, Mr. Peanuts He (innocently)- Weally, Miss Che cawnt say, don't you know, I have nevalueen them.—Washington Critic.

The Old Granger, The useful blouse whists are now made in the or pink as well as serriet surah, and One day to buy some "green goeds" is the city; they buy some two hundred dollars out.

And no one has for him a spare of pity

-Reston Cor

Rearded Stranger (who can away to sea when a boy)-Do you remember a boy named Dick Dars! District Telegraph Manager-Very well. Twenty years ago I sent Dick arou

corner with a message requiring an immedi-

Thoughtful of Others.

Tramp-Can you give me a place to sleep,

"I am Dick Dart." "Well, give me the answer."-Omaha World.

Woman-You can sleep in the barn if you Tramp-Couldn't you give me a bed in the house? I'm a heavy slooper myself, ma'am, and I wouldn't feel right if I should keep you waiting for breakfast.—The Epoch.

Also Too Tree Riches come to us Ou crutches, in slinge; And when they go 'way, They leave us on wings. —Washington Critic

A Realness Suggestion. Mr. Mould, the undertaker, was complaining about business and appeared some

what discouraged. "Urish," suggested his wife, "I wonder if it wouldn't brighten things up a little if you were to offer a burgain sale of outlins for the next thirty days! I think people would take advantage of it."—The Epoch.

Different Systems. Irate Pather-See here, sir, what does this mean! You said you were at the head of the clear, but Mr. Pedagogue says you are at

the other end.-Omaha World. Patient to young Carbons, who is about to cut off his arms—Do you taink the opera-Young Sawtones Of course it will; Fill

Little Bon-Well, maybe be counts from

have that arm off in less than ten minutes New York Sun. Ah! Iffice not worth living, be eighed, And toll him to harry; I'm to

"Nothing but boxes, nothing but boxes, I'm only a shad that assalement growns In the saint and the sinner Who at down to dinner And spike their poor throats on my medley of hones. The opicure swears As they choke him by pairs. And poor pater families Turns yellow and billions When his young over get stock on these little affairs. So when it comes fish day Most people just wish they Could get up a shad Without bones, but bedad Do you think they will ever see such a dish!

her?" Nixey .- Boston Couries.